Numb. 130.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Hdvices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, May 6. to Thurſday, May 13. 1731.

Remainder of the Account of CAPE-FEAR,
Begun in our laſt.

ALL the beſt of the Land on this River I have already, as well as I can, given you an Account of; but there is a pretty deal more of a middling Sort; and yet there can be no great Quantity in any one Piece, nor yet any great Number of thoſe Spots. The Courſe of this River, as well as of many other Rivers in theſe Countries, lies near the Sea; and I judge Mr. *Evans*'s Place, before-mentioned, to be not above 12 or 16 Miles from the main Ocean. There is another River which falls into the *Northweſt*, on the Eaſt Side, about 12 Miles above the Entrance of the *Northeaſt*; it is called *Black-River* from the Duskyneſs of its Waters: Upon this Branch they ſay there are ſome conſiderable Tracts of very good Land, but it is not well diſcovered any great way up. The *Northweſt* is the moſt conſiderable Branch, as well for the Quantities of the beſt Land, as for the Clearneſs of its Stream, the Length of its Courſe, and the petrifying Quality of its Waters, which turn whole Heaps of Logs and entire Bodies of large Trees into ſolid Stone: I have ſeen ſome Pieces brought from thence, in which the Grain of the Tree was very plain, even to the Heart, and ſeem'd to be a frum young black or ſpaniſh Oak; but they are much too coarſe and hard for Hones. The Banks of this Branch are high, the loweſt Land on it, even the Swamps, being 12 or 16 Foot above the common Surface of the Water, and are as rich Land as can be, The good high Land, which hardly ever exceeds two Miles wide from the River, is in general from 30 to 40 Foot above the common Water, but ſometimes in the height of the Freſhes, there is very little of it dry: Theſe Freſhes are ſoon down off the high Land, but the Water remains ſome Weeks on the lower Grounds, to their great Detriment who would raiſe Corn, Cattle, or any thing elſe. They happen more or leſs from the latter end of *July* to the beginning of *October*, in which Time there are commonly two or three of them. Sometimes they come in *March* or *April*, but not ſo great or miſchievous as the others. A Strong North-Eaſt Wind, is reckon'd a ſure Preſage of an approaching Inundation; and the fiercer and more laſting this Wind is, the greater will be the Freſh: As it happened while I was in that Country, when the Water roſe, as ſome affirm'd, 40 Foot perpendicular, but there were none that ſaw it who did not allow it to be upwards of 30.

There are ſeveral conſiderable Strips of good Land lying near the Sea-ſhore weſtward of the Mouth of *Clarendon* River, quite to the Borders of *South-Carolina*, and on the Head of a large River call'd *Wackamaw*, which runs into *South-Carolina*; but all of it lies inconvenient for Water-Carriage, and Land-Carriage to any conſiderable Diſtance is almoſt impracticable throughout the Country, by reaſon of the multitude of Swamps and wet Savanahs, which cannot be avoided.

The general way of taking up Land here, is to go to a Surveyor, who is impowered to ſurvey and give the Taker-up a Draught or Plot of the ſame, and his Fees will be about 40 *s.* or 3 *l.* a Tract, which contains 640 Acres, and muſt be ſettled within two Years after taken up, otherwiſe it is free for another, who muſt be at the ſame Charge; but if it be ſettled within the Time limited, it may always be held, paying a Quit-rent and Land-Tax. Land may alſo be purchaſed by Patent, of ſome Gentlemen who diſpoſe of it at about 3 *l.* a Tract of 640 Acres, and no Time limited for the ſettling it; but this Way of getting Land is generally diſapprov'd and ſeldom practis'd, the Title not being thought ſo good; and People daily expect Perſons with Power from the King to ſell Lands on more eaſy and certain Terms.

Excepting Cheſnut Trees, here are all the Kinds you have in *Pennſylvania*, tho' but very few of Walnut; here are beſides, the Cypreſs, Laurel, Bay red and yellow, Live Oak and Swamp Oak, all Evergreens except the Cypreſs; with ſeveral Sorts whoſe Names I know not. Pheaſants and Heath-hens here are none,

none, but all other Fowl common with you are here, Parroquets in the Summer, and greater Plenty of Turkeys than ever I ſaw in *Penſilvania*. Here are Foxes, Wolves, Wildcats, Poſſums, Raccoons, and Panthers always, and Bears ſometimes in great Plenty; alſo Plenty of Deer, but Beavers here are none, nor any Ground-Squirrels, tho' Plenty of Grey and Flying Squirrels: Alligators are very numerous here, but not very miſchievous; however on their Account Swimming is leſs practis'd here than in the Northern Provinces.

They have now at *Brunſwick* Quarterly Courts of Common Pleas, and Officers of the Peace, and begin to fall into ſomething like a regular Common-weal: The Inhabitants are moſtly ſuch as were born or have lived in the neighbouring Colonies; and This would be ſoon filled with them and others, were the Country leſs barren, and but tolerably healthful, (which it is far from): for one great Diſcouragement to ſettling this Place is now quite removed, to wit, the *Indians*, who drove away or cut off thoſe who attempted the ſettling it three ſeveral times, firſt the *New-England* Men, then the *Barbadians*, and laſt my Countryman *Thomas James*, whoſe Settlement they plundered and burnt, and murdered him and his Family. But now there is not an Indian to be ſeen in this Place; the *Senekas*, (who have always liv'd in Amity with the Engliſh) with their Tributaries the *Suſquehanah* and *Tuskarora* Indians, having almoſt totally deſtroy'd thoſe called *Cape Fear* Indians, and the ſmall Remains of them abide among the thickeſt of the *South-Carolina* Inhabitants, not daring to appear near the out Settlements, for the very Name of a *Seneka* is terrible to them; as indeed it is to moſt of theſe ſouthern Indians: So that I cannot but think both the *Carolinas* as ſafe as any of the Engliſh Colonies on the Main from any future Indian War.

During the Winter I reſided at *Black-River* in *Winyaw*, *South-Carolina*, near 100 Miles Weſt of *Brunſwick*; where we had not a white Froſt ſo hard as to kill the Leaves of the Tobacco Suckers in general, till the beginning of *November*; and the latter Part of that Month, and moſt of *December* was much like the *Penſylvania October*; and the latter Part of *December* and all *January* even to the ſecond of *February*, was much ſuch like Weather as is common at *Philadelphia*, before the Fair, the Ground not frozen two Inches deep, and the People begin to look for Spring as you do in *March*. Here was neither Snow nor Sleet all Winter, and I believe the Weather has been much the ſame at *Cape-Fear*.

To conclude, in the Country I have been deſcribing, the cheapeſt Goods imported are 50 *per Cent.* dearer than at *Philadelphia*, and moſt things 100 *per Cent.* dearer, as Rum, Ozenbrigs, &c. Their own Produce is cheap, and there is plenty of Proviſions for as many as can ſettle, but there is not Land enough in the whole Country for as many Inhabitants as are now in *Bucks County* in *Pennſylvania*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Feb. 24. *N. S.* The Situation of Publick Affairs is ſomewhat changed from what it was; but we know ſo little of them, that we have not yet found out whether it is for the better or worſe. The Miniſters of the ſeveral Powers keep a watchful Eye over each other, as if they were to read the Fate of *Europe* in one another's Faces. The Marquis *de Caſtellar* has made ſome private Viſits to the Cardinal; and after he had taken leave at one of them, his Mouth appear'd extended in the Nature of a broad Smile, which was immediately carried to a certain Ambaſſador, from whom a Courier was ſent to ----- with a full Deſcription of it. Our Miniſters have alſo been ſurprized in their Turn; for they received Letters yeſterday from *Vienna*, with the News that Count *Sinzendorff* gave a great Feaſt there the 7th Inſtant, in which he drank publickly *to the Proſperity of the King of* England, and *the States General*; and the ſame Night Couriers were diſpatched to the two Courts; by which it is judged that a Treaty had been ſigned the ſame Day between the ſaid Powers; but as the King of *Spain*'s Health was not drank at the ſame time, it is concluded that he has no Part in the ſaid ſuppoſed Treaty, on which Account a Courier was alſo diſpatched to *Seville*. Time, to whom we have recourſe in this ſort of Buſineſs, will inſtruct us farther, if we make uſe of Patience by the Way. Till we have better Information, let us go to

Dunkirk, Feb. 22. *N. S.* The Effect of the late Demolition begins now to appear; and it proves worſe than at firſt we apprehended; ſo that if the Ruin of our Harbour was not intended, we may ſay truly that the Jeſt has been carried too far. We have no Sluice to let the Waters in from the Land ſide, and only a Fan, as it is called here, remains ſituated on the Canal of *Furnes*, belonging to the Juriſdiction of that Place and *Ypres*, which ſerves only as a Conveyance of the Mud from the Town and Suburbs, and has ſubſiſted ever ſince the firſt Demolition, as a thing of no Conſequence, as it really is not. All Ships and Veſſels drawing 9 Foot Water can neither come in nor go out, without being lightened to 7 or 8 Foot, and then only at the High Tides: The Digues or Mole Heads are entirely deſtroyed, and no Body dares touch them; and this is what has rendered the Port unnavigable; for the middle of the Canal is full of Banks and Sands, to the Height of the Level of the Strand, both on the Eaſt and Weſt Sides; ſo that the Port is in earneſt diminiſhed to a Creek. Whether the Miniſters will conſider the Caſe of ſo flouriſhing a Town, we cannot yet tell; but it has occaſioned many Complaints. Here have been 3 Captains of Men of War over from *England*, to viſit the Place, ſent as Commiſſaries (we ſuppoſe) for that purpoſe: They are now returned, and are Witneſſes to the Truth of this melancholy Relation.

Rome, Mar. 3. *N. S.* The Affairs of *France* occaſion the holding of frequent Congregations. Two Days ago, there was an extraordinary one upon that Subject, at which the Pope was preſent, and ordered that the Chapter of the *Baſilica* of St. *John de Lateran* ſhould open the Shrine wherein are preſerved the Heads of St. *Peter* and *Paul* the Apoſtles, to implore the Almighty to deliver the Holy See from the Evils which ſeem to threaten it: And his Holineſs has granted Indulgences to all ſuch as ſhall viſit the Image of our moſt Holy Saviour.

Berlin, March 17. *N. S.* We ſee here an exact Liſt of the Number of Births, Marriages and Burials, in the Towns of Old Mittel and Uckermarck in the Year 1730. amounting in the whole to 18,669 Chriſtnings, of which Number 1074 were Baſtards; 4856 Marriages; and 13,538 Deaths.

Dublin, March 9. On *Saturday* the 6th of this Inſtant *March*, a Lodge of *Free-Maſons* was held at the *Yellow Lion* in *Warborough's-ſtreet*, by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Roſs*, Grand Maſter of *Ireland*, the Hon. *William Ponſonby*, Eſq; Maſter, *William Cooper*, *Rowly Hill*, Eſqrs. Wardens, the Rt Hon. the Lord *Kingſton*, late Grand Maſter of *England*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Drogheda*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Southwell*, *John White*, Eſq; *Abraham Creyton*, Eſq; *Henry Plunket*, Eſq; *Nicholas Woogan*, Eſq; *Laurence Toole*, Eſq; *William Moſely*, Eſq; Mr. *William Dobbs*, Mr. *John Haley*, Mr. *Thomas Griffith*, Secretary to the Grand Lodge; where, upon proper Application, the Right Hon. the Lord *Tyrone*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Nettervil*, the Hon. *Thomas Bligh*, Eſq; the Hon. *Henry Southwell*, Eſq; were, in due Form, admitted Members of that Ancient and Right Worſhipful Society.

To give the Reader what Information we can concerning the Society called Free Maſons, *we have here inſerted the following Extract from* Chambers's *great* Univerſal Dictionary of all Arts and Sciences. *Printed* 1728.

FREE or ACCEPTED MASONS, a very ancient Society of Men, ſo called; either from ſome extraordinary Knowledge of Maſonry or Building, which they are ſuppoſed to be Maſters of, or becauſe the firſt Founders of that Society were Perſons of that Profeſſion. They are now vey conſiderable both for Numbers and Character; being found in every Country in *Europe*, and conſiſting principally of Perſons of Merit and Conſideration. As to Antiquity, they lay Claim to a Standing of ſome Thouſand Years; and, it is ſaid, can trace up their Original as early as the Building of *Solomon's* Temple. What the End of their Inſtitution is, ſeems ſtill, in ſome Meaſure, a Secret; tho' as much of it as is known, appears truly good and laudable, as it tends to promote Friendſhip, Society, mutual Aſſiſtance, and Good-fellowſhip. The Brethren of this Family are ſaid to be poſſeſſed of a great Number of Secrets, which have been ſtrictly obſerved from Age to Age: Be their other Virtues what they will, 'tis plain they are Maſters of one in a very great Degree, *viz.* Secrecy.

BOSTON, *May* 3.

The following is a particular Account of the Negroes riſing and overcoming Capt. George Scot, *in his Paſſage from* Guinea, *on the 6th of* June 1730.

I *George Scot*, (the Subſcriber) Maſter of the Sloop the *Little George*, belonging to *Rhode-Iſland*; ſailed from the *Bonnana* Iſlands on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, the 1ſt of *June* 1730. having on board 96 Slaves (35 of which were Men). On the 6th of the ſaid Month, at half an Hour paſt four o' Clock in the Morning, being about 100 Leagues diſtant from the Land, the Men Slaves got off their Irons, and making way thro' the bulk Head of the Deck, killed the Watch, conſiſting of *John Harris*, Doctor, *Jonathan Ebens*, Cooper, and *Thomas Ham*, Sailor; who were, 'tis thought, all aſleep. I being then in my Cabin and hearing a Noiſe upon Deck (they throwing the Watch over-board) took my Piſtol directly, and fired up the Scuttle which was abaft, which made all the Slaves that were looſe run forwards except one or two Men (who ſeemed to laugh at the Cowardiſe of the reſt, and in Defiance of us being but 4 Men and a Boy,) who laid the Scuttle, and kept us down confined in the Cabin, and paſſing by the Companion to view us, we ſhot 2 Men Slaves.

On ſo ſudden a Surprize, we were at a Loſs what to do; but conſulting together, we filled two round Bottles with Powder, putting Fuſes to them, in order to ſend them among the Slaves, with a Deſign at the ſame Inſtant of time, to iſſue out upon them, and either ſuppreſs them or loſe our Lives; but juſt as we were putting our Deſign in Execution, one of the Slaves let fall an Ax (either thro' Accident or Deſign) which broke the Bottle as *Thomas Dickinſon* was ſetting fire to the Fuze, and that taking fire with a Cag of Powder in the Cabin, raiſed up the Deck, blew open the Cabin Doors and Widows, diſcharged all our fire Arms but one, deſtroyed our Cloaths, and burnt the Man that had the Bottle in his Hand, in a moſt miſerable Manner; and myſelf, with the reſt, very much hurt thereby.

Upon this unhappy Accident, we expected no leſs than immediate Death, which would have been unavoidable, had they at that Juncture of Time, ruſhed in upon us. And being in this Conſternation and hopeleſs, ſent up the Boy in order (if poſſible) to bring them to Terms, but they ſlighted our Meſſage. And ſoon after (the Smoke clearing out of the Cabin) we found the other Bottle of Powder, which by Providence had not taken fire, which put new Life and Vigour into us, that we were reſolved to withſtand them to the uttermoſt; and accordingly loaded our Arms and ſhot ſeveral of the Slaves, which occaſioned all the Men Slaves to betake themſelves to the Quarter Deck, over our Heads. The Slaves then got two Swivel Guns, and filled them almoſt full with Powder, which they found in the fore Hold, as they were looking for Proviſions, and deſigned to blow the Bulk-head in upon us, which they put fire to ſeveral times, but could not get off by reaſon of wet Weather. We had 2 Carriage Guns in the Boat which we expected the Slaves would get out, and therefore watched them very narrowly; but in a dark Night they effected it, and brought them upon the Quarter Deck; they loaded one of the Guns, and pointed it directly down the Scuttle: We hearing them about the Scuttle, and having prepared ourſelves; ſo ſoon as they lifted it up, we ſhot the Man dead that pointed the Gun, another of the Slaves ſtanding by clapt a Match to it and fired it off, which blew the Scuttle all to pieces and ſome of the Deck, but did us no Damage. They then took pieces of Boards and laid them over the Scuttle, and the Hole they had made in the Deck, and laid the Tarpawlin, with a great Weight upon all to prevent our coming up.

Then they made ſail (as they thought) towards Land and were continually heaving down Billets of Wood, and Water into the Cabin, with intention to diſable us and ſpoil our Arms. The 4th Day after the Riſing they made the ſame Land we departed from, then ſtood on and off again for 4 or 5 Days more, in which Time the Boy being forced by Hunger, run up among the Slaves, who immediately

put

put him in Irons. They made ſeveral Attempts to come down into the Cabin, but their Courage fail'd them. I then call'd to them to come down to decide the Matter, they anſwer'd, by and by.

Finding ourſelves grow very weak, thro' theſe Hardſhips, and for want of Suſtenance; we thought it proper before our Strength was quite ſpent to take ſome deſperate Courſe. I propoſed to cut away the Cieling, and bore ſome Holes thro' the Veſſels Bottom, which being approved on, was directly done, and let in about 3 Foot of Water; I then called to the Slaves, and told them, I would drown them all, which frighted them exceedingly: They then ſent the Boy to the Cabin Door to tell us, that they had juſt made the Land, and that when they got a little nearer the Shore, they would take the Boat and leave us with the young Slaves: I told them if they would do that I would not ſink her. [My Deſign in letting the Water in, was to force the Veſſel on her Side that we might get ſome Advantage] They ſtood in for the Land about 12 o' Clock at Night, ſtruck upon the Bar of *Serrileon* River, and were in great Danger of being loſt. The Veſſel being ſtrong beat over the Bar, and they run aſhore about 3 Leagues up the River, on the North Side; being then high Water, and at 7 o' Clock the next Morning there was not above two Foot of Water along Side.

The Natives waded from the Shore with fire Arms; wou'd have fain try'd to overcome us, but were perſuaded from it by the Slaves on Board, who told them we ſhould ſhoot them if they appeared in our ſight. They perſuaded the Women Slaves to go aſhore, and drove the young Ones overboard and then followed them, making the Veſſel ſhake at their Departure. Our Boy aſſuring us the Slaves had all left the Veſſel, we immediately went up with our Arms, and ſaw the Slaves juſt aſhore. We found our great Guns loaded quite full: And as we hoiſted out our Boat, the Natives muſtered on the Shore, and fired at us ſeveral times. We made what haſt we could to the other ſide of the River, and rowed down about two Leagues, where we found a Sloop riding in Frenchman's Bay, belonging to Montſerat, James Collingwood, Maſter, on board which we refreſhed our ſelves, being all of us in a weak and miſerable Condition, having nothing to ſubſiſt on during the Nine Days we were under this Affliction, but raw Rice.

George Scot.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, May 10. *Inward Entries.*

Hill from Curacoa, Smith from St Euſtatia, Clark from Boſton. *Entred out*, Bethel for Barbadoes, Boſch for Boſton, Hill for Jamaica, Smith for London, Wm. Smith for Antigua, Clark for New-Caſtle on Delaware. *Cleard out*, Kip to St. Chriſtophers, Leaycraft to Curacoa, Clark to New-Caſtle on Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 13.

On the 28th paſt, as one John Morris in the Townſhip of Montgomery was felling a Tree, his Wife and three Children came out to ſee him; but the Tree not falling the Way they expected, ſhe ran to eſcape it; however ſome of the Top Branches reached her, and wounded her ſo that ſhe died in a few Hours. The reſt were not hurt.

There has lately been kill'd near Mount Holly, in the Jerſies, the largeſt Bear that has been known in theſe Parts; his Forehead meaſur'd two Spans wide, his Leg juſt above the Foot as big as could be well graſp'd with both Hands after the Skin was off, and tho' exceeding lean he weigh'd upwards of 300 weight. There has been another of the ſame gigantic ſize ſeen about the ſame place.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Ship Phœnix, John Wilcox, from Dublin.
---- Alexander and Anne, William Clymer, from Lisbon,
---- Dragon, Charles Hargrave, from Barbadoes.
---- John and Anne, James Sherley, from Plymouth.
Brigt. William, Robert Rea, from Mountſerrat.
---- Unity, Abel Cane, from Briſtol.
Sloop Dorcas, Meredith Hughs, from St. Lucia.
---- Hope, John Rice, from North-Carolina.
---- Happy, Robert Galbraith, from St. Chriſtophers.
Snow Mary Anne, Laborious Pearce, from Jamaica.

Entred outwards.

Ship Debby Gally, Thomas Lloyd, for Jamaica.
---- Dragon, Charles Hargrave, for Barbadoes.

Cleared out.

Snow Dolphin, William Hore, to Barbadoes.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week p

Church	2.	Baptiſts		
Quakers	0.	Strangers	Whites	0.
Presbyterians	1.		Blacks	2.

RUN away from *James Engliſh* of *Freehold* in *Monmouth* County, *New-Jerſey*, an Iriſh Servant Man named *Alexander Maclane*, aged about 20 Years, a ſhort well-ſet Fellow, with dark brown Buſhy Hair. He has a homeſpun grey Coat lined with Orange Stuff, and trim'd with Cloth Buttons and Holes; a homeſpun lightiſh grey Veſt, grey Cloth Breeches, white Thread Stockings, and a pair of grey Yarn Stockins, and a new Felt Hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *Iſaac Stelle*. *May* 2. 1731.

RUN away on *Monday* laſt, from *John Comely* of the Mannor of *Moreland*, a Servant Man, named *William Green*, aged about 20, of middle Stature, pale Complection, long Viſage, large Noſe, and dirty light brown Hair. Had a new aſh-colour Kerſey Jacket, a Coat of near the ſame Colour with Horn Buttons, Leather Breeches, blue-grey and other Stockings, homeſpun Shirts and old Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have 25 s. Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *John Comely*.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe, Stores, and Lot of Ground in *Lætitia* Court, formerly *Thomas Chalkley*'s. Enquire of *Peter Lloyd* in *Second Street*, *Philadelphia*: Who has a choice Parcel of ſtriped and plain Mantua Silks, Luſtrings, Mohairs, Sattins, Burdets, Sarſnets, Sattinets, Perſians, Crapes, Poplins, Berylians, Camlets, Callimancoes, Yard-wide Stuffs, and ſundry other Goods juſt imported, to ſell at Reaſonable Rates.

ALL Perſons indebted to *Thomas Willing*, late of this City, Merchant, are deſired immediately to ſettle their Accounts, and pay the Ballance to his Attorneys, *Willing* and *Shippen*, at their Store on *Carpenter's* Wharff. *Philadelphia*, *May* 4. 1731.

PETER BAYNTON at the lower End of *Front-ſtreet*, ſells all Sorts of Loaf Sugar, as *London* double, *New-England* double and middling, *&c.* cheaper than at any Time heretofore; and will allow ſix Months or more Credit, to any ſubſtantial Purchaſer. The ſaid *Baynton* has Train Oyle to ſell, and ſundry *European* and *Weſt-India* Goods.

TO BE SOLD,

A Choice Tract of LAND, well ſtored with Timber and Wood, containing 407 Acres, ſcituate in the Northern Liberties of the City of *Philadelphia*, lying between this Place and *Frankford*, diſtant about three Miles and a half from this City, bounded to the Weſtward above a Mile on *Frankford Creek*. Whoever hath a mind to purchaſe the ſaid Tract of Land, may treat with *William Rawle* in *Philadelphia*.

Monday next will be publiſh'd,

THE LAWS enacted the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly. Containing the Amendment of the Debtors Act, the Act againſt Hunting Deer out of Seaſon, and ſeveral other new Laws. Printed and ſold at the New Printing-Office near the Market. Price 2 s.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the *New Printing-Office* near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.